FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GRAMSH CELEBRATED 'ANTIFASCIST' ANNIVERSARY

AU190914 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 19 (ATA) -- Amidst the revolutionary enthusiasm, events of the antifascist national liberation war were commemorated in various districts of the country on August 18.

The people of Gramsh district celebrated the 42nd anniversary of the creation of the Verce-Sulove Partisan Battalion. Homage were paid to and wreaths were laid in the district's martyrs' graves.

Attending the rally organized on this occasion were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Llambi Gegprifti and other comrades. Comrade Llambi Gegprifti greeted in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. In his address, he pointed out the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Gramsh district towards the party over the years of the glorious national liberation war, the patriotic valuable traditions of the people of the zones of this district, of whom Comrade Enver Hoxha the beloved leader of the party and people writes with so much love and respect in his book "Among the Common People". Speaking of the figure and brilliant and immortal deed of our beloved and unforgettable leader, he underlined that Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect of the new Socialist Albania, the inspirer of every thought of every beautiful project built in our homeland and that his instructions, deed and example will further inspire the comming gereration to flourish Albania even more. He concentrated in the deep revolutionary transformations made in the district in all the fields of life over the years of the people's power under the leadership of the party.

KRUJE PARTY PLENUM REPORTS TO ALIA ON HARVEST

AU200758 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug

[Text] Tirana, August 20 (ATA) -- The cooperativists and working people of agriculture of Kruja district attained a new success: They realised the plan of beans production, recently. In all the area of 360 hectares they took a high yield. The plenum of the party committee of the district informs of this achievement the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Ramiz Alia, through a letter that it has sent him these days.

Realising the plan of beans production, the working people of agriculture kept the pledge and are convinced that in the future they will announce other such happy news for the party and people. In the meantime, implementing the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party for the strengthening of the fodder base and growth of the meat production, the agricultural economies of Kruja district managed to produce all the necessary seeds for the fodder crops. These achievements are fruit of the intensive efforts of the cooperativists and working people of agriculture to apply extensively the advanced technologies of the institute of Bodder.

TODOROV INTERVIEWED ON 'FRIENDLY' USSR VISIT

AU191817 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 19 Aug 85

["USSR-BULGARIA: Broadening of a Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 19 (BTA corr.) -- The Bulgaro-Soviet friendship has been manifested through a number of considerable events in all spheres of life. The ruling bodies of the two countries, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National Assembly of Bulgaria are also linked in fruitful cooperation, Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria told a BTA correspondent today.

Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov is currently completing its one-week official and friendly visit to Moscow which is taking place at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The policy of the CPSU is unanimously supported by all social strata, by the entire Soviet people, said Mr. Stanko Todorov. The appeal by the CPSU to provide an intensive basis for the economic development of the country, to go resolutely forward on the road of techno-scientific progress at a large scale, has penetrated deeply not only into the thinking of the Soviet people but also in their work. The Soviet people unanimously support the measures directed at the improvement of the socialist social relations and the socialist way of life, the development of the Soviet democracy, the consolidation of discipline, order and responsibility in labor and social life."

Dwelling upon his talks during the visit, Mr. Stanko Todorov stated that a prominent place in them was taken by the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. We are expressing our gratitude for the help which the Soviet Union has always extended to us in difficult times, even when it itself has experienced difficulties in the production of certain raw materials and equipment, he said. The specialization and cooperation of the production on the basis of the long-term program, signed recently by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, will provide the conditions for the resolving of certain issues of vital significance for the development of Bulgaria, such as the establishment of effective specialization and cooperation in production, the creating of conditions for a harmonious development of the national economy, the solving of certain fundamental issues related to the raw materials for the Bulgarian economy. We have told the Soviet comrades that the Bulgarian working people are devoting great efforts to the improvement of the quality and reliability of the products exported to the USSR, that we will participate actively in the tackling of techno-scientific problems and that we will help make our bilateral cooperation more active and mutually beneficial.

Mr. Stanko Todorov stressed that his talks in the USSR have been centered on issues related to the situation in the world. "We share the view that the world must be brought back to the course of detente and the other side of the ocean -- from American imperialism, said he. Following the will of the Bulgarian people, we emphasised upon the great significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, and notably upon the unilateral termination of all nuclear tests and the appeal made to the U.S.A. to adopt the same measure. The reactionary forces in the United States of America have deeply disappointed the world with their negative approach and their failure to do their share on the road which will free the world from the danger of a nuclear holocaust."

"We used our visit to meet prominent Soviet leaders and during our talks we felt the Leninist essence of the policy of the CPSU, the strength and future of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, the principled and consistent policy of the Soviet state," Mr Stanko Todorov said.

"We are returning to Bulgaria with excellent impressions and with a deep respect for the Soviet people, the creators of socialism, who are even now opening new ways for its development," stated in conclusion Mr Stanko Todorov. "We are returning convinced of the correctness of the line pursued by the CPSU, with admiration for the great achievements of the party and the people on the eve of the Twenty-Seventh Congress of the Communist Party and with an impulse to develop the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal states."

STOICHKOV RECEIVES LIBYAN SECRETARY AL-QA'UD

AU171958 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, Aug 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction and territorial settlement structure, received Mr 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of the General People's Committee for Atomic Energy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They exchanged opinions on the successfully developing bilateral cooperation and discussed issues related to the construction work of Bulgarian specialists in Libya and to Bulgaria's experience in the construction of atomic electric power stations, in particular. Mr 'Umar Muftah Dallal, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was also present at the talks.

BALEV MEETS MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO OFFICIAL

AU191805 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, Aug 19 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, had a meeting today with Mr Mariano Matsinhe member of the Political Buro of the Central Committee, secretary of the party Control Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and chief of the Province of Niasso.

The two sides to the talks confirmed their desire to develop further the fraternal relations between the BCP and the FRELIMO Party, to broaden the relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique on the basis of the treaty for friendship and cooperation.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU191218 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 85 p 1

[BTA report: "Most Cordial Greetings"]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the PCC Central Committee:

Dear Comrades,

The BCP Central Committee most cordially greets you and all Cuban Communists on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the first Marxist-Leninist party in Cuba.

The party, which came into being in the conditions of acute class conflicts against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, played an important part in the development of the nationwide struggle for full national and social liberation. The party of the Cuban Communists, throughout the difficult and heroic years of work deep in the underground and of cruel persecution, always carried high the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin, consistently defended the workers interests, and was in the front ranks of the fighters against tyranny. Through its dedicated work it contributed to the rallying of the Cuban people around the leadership of the revolution of 1 January 1959, which opened the way to constructing the socialist society on the island of freedom.

As the heir and continuer of glorious fighting traditions, the PCC is today the universally recognized leader of the Cuban people, which, in close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, has achieved notable successes in all areas of life. With its steadfast loyalty to the principles of Marixsm-Leninism and its effective internationalism, the party makes its contribution to the strengthening of the international communist and workers movement and to the mobilization of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat, for peace and social progress.

As we wish you, dear comrades, new great achievements in socialist construction and fruitfull work at the forthcoming Third Congress of the PCC express our utter conviction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties will continue to develop and deepen in the name of the happy future of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and of the triumph of our common communist ideals.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PCP LEADER

AU161420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Aug 85 p 1

[BTA report: "For the Triumph of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committeee of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP]:

Dear Comrade del Prado,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee and on my own account I am sending you most cordial greetings on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

In your person I salute a distinguished son of the Peruvian workers class, a fiery patriot and tried and tested internationalist who has devoted the whole of his conscious life to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, to strengthening the national independence of his country, peace, democracy and social progress.

Our country is well aware of your long years of tireless work to advance the role and influence of the PCP as the vangurad of the workers class, to unite the progressive and democratic forces in your country, and to further increase the solidarity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A sincere friend of the Bulgarian people and of socialist Bulgaria, you have made a substantial personal contribution to the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

With all my heart I wish you, dear Comrade el Prado, sound health, vigor, and long years of fruitful work for the people of Peru and for the triumph of peace and socialsim.

DOYNOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIAN VISIT

AU171751 Sofia BTA in English 1528 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA) -- A delegation led by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering, returned from a working visit to Bucharest which took place from August 15 through 17, 1985.

Mr. Ogyan Doynov was received by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

During the visit the Bulgarian delegation had meetings with Mr. Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and first deputy of the first minister of the Government of Romania and with Mr. Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy first minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov had talks with Mr. Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering, with Mr. Marin Nedelcu, minister of mechanical engineering and with Mr. Mihai Moraru, minister of heavy mechanical engineering.

The talks discussed issues of the broadening and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation and the specialization and cooperation between the two countries in mechanical engineering in the light of the decisions adopted at the meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania. The ministers signed protocols.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov visited a number of institutes and industrial enterprises in Romania.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI DISCUSSES TRADE WITH LEADERS

Received by Rohlicek

LD191906 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, August 19 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, chairman of the Hungarian Section of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation Commission held a series of talks in Prague August 18th and 19th with Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak co-chairman of the commission, on topical issues related to bilateral economic cooperation.

At the talks it was concluded that the agreements reached at the meetings of the leaders of the two countries and the resolutions approved by former sessions of the commission were well on the way to implementation. Bi-lateral commodity turnover in 1985 developed as planned and coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the period to run from 1986 to 1990 has nowreached the concluding phase. The co-chairmen of the commission thought it necessary that the responsible Hungarian and Czechoslovak bodies accelerate operations to prolong the validity of bi-lateral production cooperation and specialization agreements signed earlier and efforts to conclude new ones.

At the meeting they examined the implementation situation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system and defined the forthcoming common tasks in the interests of making maximum use of the advantages to come from implementation of the barrage system, of increasing protection to and the values of the environment, of prevention and elimination of any possible damage, and of [word indistinct] implementation of the requirement for economy.

During his stay in Prague Jozsef Marjai was received by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. Present at the meeting, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia.

Discusses Dam With Strougal

LD191818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today in Hrzan Palace in Prague Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. During their talk the Hungarian official informed the federal premier of the conclusions adopted by the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Council of Ministers on the report on the state of construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam project on the Danube. They also spoke about the further course of joint work on this, the largest ever Czechoslovak-Hungarian investment project, which will be of great importance in the sphere of water resources management and energy, and in improving and protecting the environment.

Lubomir Strougal stressed the importance Czechoslovakia attaches to construction of this unique hydroelectric project, emphasizing that the appropriate Czechoslovak bodies and organizations will do everything to ensure that construction proceeds in line with the international commitments already undertaken with the established plans.

KORCAK VIEWS BILATERAL TIES WITH DPRK AT RALLY

LD151817 Prague CTK in English 1656 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 15 (CTK) -- A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea was held by the National Front here today, in the presence of a Czechoslovak Communist Party, National Front and government delegation led by party Presidium member and Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Korcak.

First Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Jan Marko recalled that after [word indistinct] of German and Italian fascism in Europe, the Korean people speeded up by their struggle the arrival of freedom and social justice. Jan Marko underlined the substantial contribution of the Soviet Union to Korea's liberation and stressed that the most valuable fruit of the victory of Soviet weapons and the heroic national liberation struggle of the Korean people was the liberation of Korea and the founding of the progressive state of Korean workers -- the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reviewing the successes of the DPRK in the four decades since the liberation, Jan Marko noted that they have also been due to internationalist relations between the DPRK and Czechoslovakia. Plants built with Czechoslovak participation, such as a machine tool, tool and car enterprise, some water power stations, a cement works, a rolling mill and others now work well in People's Korea.

The deputy chairman recalled the Soviet support for the DPRK during the most aggressive onslaught of U.S. imperialism and stressed that the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community are for peaceful reunification of Korea on democratic principles and without foreign interference. However, a favourable change in the development of relations on the Korean peninsula is still prevented by the U.S. hegemonist policy of aggression. The U.S. Government encourages Japan's remilitarization, he noted.

The Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community put against the aggressive policy of imperialism the idea of turning Asia into a zone of peace and equal cooperation and are trying to arouse general interest in a search for constructive and mutually acceptable roads to ensuring peace and security on the continent.

Strengthening of People's Korea's relations with fraternal socialist states, together with new successes of the peace policy and the growing strength and authority of the socialist system are lasting factors ensuring prerequisites for the victorious struggle of the Korean people for democracy, progress and reunification of the country, Jan Marko pointed out.

Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop recalled that Korea's national liberation forty years ago became a historical landmark for the nation. He mentioned the Soviet contribution to the decisive turning point in the struggle of the Korean people for the liberation of their country. Many Red Army soldiers laid their lives for the freedom of Korea, he stated.

At the present time, he said, the economic situation in the country is very favorable, and the prospects of socialist economic construction are optimistic. The international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is constantly improving thanks to the foreign policy of the government which is based on the principles of independence, friendly relations and peace, the ambassador said.

For forty years, he added, the people of Korea suffer by the division of the nation and reunification of the country is their paramount national desire.

40 years have passed since the country's partition and South Korea is still under the yoke of American imperialism, the ambassador said. The Korean Worker's Party and the DPRK Government have submitted many proposals for the country's reunification and exerted great effort to achieve this aim but the United States and the South Korean puppet clique are intentionally sharpening the situation on the Korean peninsula. However, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys cannot intimidate the Korean people and stop the advance of revolution by any machinations, Kim Kwang-sop said.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR UNILATERAL USSR FORCES CUT

AU200727 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0714 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Prague/Vienna -- The CSSR Charter 77 civil rights movement has asked the USSR, one day before the 17th anniversary of the CSSR's invasion by Warsaw Pact forces, to effect a unilateral forces reduction.

In a declaration issued today in Prague, which was published by emigrees in Vienna, it is stated that such a Soviet decision could held break the "bloc mentalities" in Europe. The goup welcomed Gorbachev's appeals for greater flexibility in politics and the economy in the USSR, and said that this is contrary to the inflexibility of the CSSR leadership.

OBZINA TO JAPANESE PAPER ON JOINT VENTURES, TRADE

AU190716 Prague TRIBUNA No 32 in Czech 7 Aug 85 p 7

["Reprint of Some Main Ideas" from an interview with Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deptuy premier, by the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] One can observe concentrated efforts to develop a Czechoslovak electronics industry. What is the situation in this field?

[Obzina] Our electronics industry is not up to the required level. That is why we are focusing extraordinary attention on this field. We have drawn up a "Long-Term Program for the Introduction of Electronics in the National Economy" for the years 1986-95, which will contribute to ensuring faster growth in this branch of our economy. We do not, of course, set ourselves unrealistic targets and therefore base the entire programmatic concept on cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. We are also interested in bilaterally advantageous cooperation with advanced capitalist countries, obviously including Japan. In the past years, the annual growth rate of our electronics industry has exceeded 20 percent.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] The CSSR is also engaged in economic cooperation with advanced capitalist states. How would you assess the present level of this cooperation and what are its further prospects? In the CSSR the possibility is being studied of establishing joint enterprises. What are the possibilities in this respect?

[Obzina] I will reply to your question in the same way I answered similar questions from representatives of governments and enterpreneurial, industrial, banking, and business circles of advanced European capitalist countries: The state and level of our cooperation with advanced capitalist countries, including Japan, are very low and correspond neither to realistic possibilities nor to the economic interests of the two sides. At the same time it is necessary to remember that there are differences in these relations that are not negligible.

For example, while the FRG accounts for 27 percent of the volume of Czechoslovak foreign trade with advanced capitalist states and Great Britain for 7 percent, our trade with Japan accounts for only 1.5 percent. We are ready to seek ways of developing these relations on the principles of mutual benefit, free of political discrimination and a policy of embargoes.

However, even methods of political pressure cannot lead us astray, away from the path of socialist development and scientific and technological progress. The aims of the policy of discrimination are essentially unrealistic and, moreover, they do not benefit international political relations in any way. Therefore, we regard highly those partners who respect the principle that the normal development of scientific, technological, trade, and banking relations is of bilateral interest and benefits both sides. Moreover, this also contributes to an atmosphere of political trust.

I do not proclaim this principle just to make a virtue out of necessity. It is generally known that the CSSR is a country with a minimal foreign debt -- which will be entirely liquidated in the years to come -- and that the Czechoslovak national economy nevertheless develops dynamically.

Regarding the problem of joint enterprises in the CSSR, capital participation by one country in the development of another country is nothing new. That existed before and will certainly also exist in the future. In principle and essence there is nothing to study. What is involved is an economic, trade, and sociopolitical issue. Why? Objectively there is only one world market, but two socioeconomic systems. Therefore, we assess such entrepreneurial activities from these viewpoints. And there is a substantial difference when it comes to realizing such an enterprise if what is involved is linkage between a capitalist and socialist country, rather than linkage between two countries with identical socioeconomic systems.

Regarding the concrete possibilities of joint enterprises in CSSR, cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries will in the future continue to be the strategic line of the Czechoslovak economy's development. This guarantees stability, prosperity, and socialist development. We are not adopting any new political concept, and we do not contemplate any. But in a concrete case, when this is bilaterally advantageous and beneficial, such joint enterprises with partners from the capitalist countries are certainly feasible. In our country there are not any legal obstacles to such enterprises -- it is a matter of an expedient, advantageous trade-political transaction.

For example, our government contemplates such a possibility in the sphere of consumer electronics, where we are ready to assess proposals from firms from a nonsocialist state regarding participation in an enterprise in the CSSR under certain concrete conditions that would have to be bilaterally assessed. What is involved are issues such as percentile shares of the statutory fund of such enterprises, the technical and technological participation of the two parties, the form of the foreign shareholder's participation in the management of production, the foreign-trade activity and division of profit in such an enterprise, and the legal-statutory status of the enterprise.

An atmosphere of political trust and cooperation would certainly provide better conditions for the assessment of this issue than an atmosphere of a growing arms buildup anc confrontation.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] How do you assess the economic cooperation between the CSSR and Japan? In what fields do possibilities exist for further deepening it?

[Obzina] In my opinion, our mutual cooperation is very low compared to that with other developed capitalist countries and compared to the prewar period. Only one example: Until 1939 the Czechoslovak Skoda Plzen concern alone had greater exports to Japan than the present total of trade between the CSSR and Japan. True, the situation then and today is qualitatively very different, but on the other hand, the Skoda Plzen concern has grown mightier, the CSSR is developing at an unprecedented pace, and Japan ranks among the highest in world development.

Therefore we ponder the facts: Our mutual trade in recent years has been between 60 and 100 million dollars. It could hardly be any lower, therefore we are striving to increase it.

In our opinion, the new fields for such increased cooperation are electronics, engineering and automobile building, the chemical industry, and biotechnology. We also would welcome cooperation on third markets, in consumer goods, and in complete industrial plants.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

'Aziz, Chnoupek Toasts Reported

AU191220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Report on speeches delivered by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, at a dinner given in Tariq 'Aziz' in honor in Prague on 14 August]

[Text] Minister Chnoupek stressed in his speech that we have always sympathized with the courageous struggle of the Iraqi people for freedom and justice and against colonialism and imperialism. He emphasized Iraq's constructive engagement at international forums, especially in the UN and the Arab League, because of which the country enjoys great international prestige.

We are unshakable in our view -- Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress -- that in the present international situation, which is less dramatic now but which continues to be complicated, there is no task that more important than that of averting the danger of nuclear war. The most reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the United States, continue there attempts to upset the existing military equilibrium in their favor. Now they would like to give the arms race, literally, a cosmic dimension. That is why we attribute great importance to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. Their course and results would certainly benefit from the introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, as recently proposed by the USSR. As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed on Tuesday, "This is an important step in the endeavor to prevent a further sophistication of lethal nuclear weapons, a step that would help in reaching agreement on their complete liquidation." Unfortunately, public pronouncements by officials of the other side suggest that they are thinking primarily about ways of adroitly avoiding a positive response.

The CSSR foreign minister went on to express the conviction that the only way out of the present dead end in the Middle East is a united course of action by the Arab states as agreed at the Fes summit. He stressed the importance of implementing the principles agreed there through the convocation of a peace conference on the Middle East as proposed by the USSR, self-evidently with the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine and with the implementation of its demand for an independent state.

Tariq 'Aziz voiced the conviction that the official visit would contribute to developing friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries. He expressed appreciation for the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ, for the support which they give all progressive forces struggling for justice, and for their untiring efforts in the struggle for preserving and strengthening world peace.

The Iraqi people, proceeding under the leadership of the Ba'th Party, are striving for social, economic, and cultural development, as well as stability and security, in this part of the world and on the whole planet. He noted full unanimity of views on questions concerning the further development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and on the question of efforts for the preservation of world peace. On this occasion he highly emphasized the initiatives of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, including Czechoslovakia, aimed at reducing tension, establishing friendly relations among peoples, and reducing the arms race. He expressed himself in favor of the just demands of the people of Palestine and their right to self-determination and to setting up an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also expressed himself in favor of the termination of the war between Iraq and Iran and the peaceful settlement of all disputed issues.

Husak Meeting, News Conference

AU191204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Possibilities of the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Iraqi Relations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak received at the Prague Castle on 15 August Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In friendly talks the two statesmen assessed the possibilities for further expansion of bilateral relations and some issues pertaining to the international situation. They positively assessed the current level of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and stressed that deepening, expanding, and intensifying mutual relations and cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields of common interest would be a contribution for the people of the two countries. In connection with their exchange of views on the international situation, especially on developments in the Middle East, the Czechoslovak side underscored the urgency of rapidly ending the conflict in the Perusian Gulf region and resolving all contentious issues by peaceful means.

The reception was attended by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the CSSR President's Office Frantisek Salda, and Tariq Ahmed al-Marof, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the CSSR.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received Tariq 'Aziz at the Hrzan Palace in Prague on the same day.

The two representatives expressed appreciation for the development of all-round relations up to the present time between the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq, and of the results that have been achieved in expanding these relations. At the same time they stressed their governments' interests in further deepening and developing the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They also discussed some topical international political problems of the present world and exchanged views on the possibility of resolving them. The reception was attended by the CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

Present were also the two countries' ambassadors, Tariq Ahmed al-Marof and Ran Straka.

The foreign ministers of the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq continued their talks on Thursday. They noted the unanimity or closeness of their governments' views on topical issues of international relations. As the most important tasks they named averting the danger of nuclear war and preventing the militarization of outer space. They attach exceptional importance to the ongoing Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. In this connection, Bohuslav Chnoupek highly valued the proposals of the USSR, particularly the April initiative calling for a moratorium on the development, tests, and deployment of offensive space weapons and freezing strategic offensive weapons for the entire duration of the talks, and the moratorium on all nuclear explosions proposed on 29 July. He also highly underscored the importance of M. Gorbachev's interview with TASS on 13 August as further evidence of the USSR's sincere and constructive stance on an immediate solution to the problem of nuclear and space weapons, and on the issue of complete and universal halting of nuclear weapons testing. He expressed disappointment over Washington's negative reaction and the U.S. course in Geneva to date, which are -- as concrete facts reveal -- the reflection of that country's endeavor to gain military strategic superiority. At the same time, however, he expressed the hope that political realism will prevail on the American side, and that it will reassess its hitherto obstructionist stances.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also informed his guest about the results of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the signatory states of the Helsinki conference, held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of its Final Act. He stressed that despite a number of problems, political will and prerequisites for lessening international tension continue to exist, and that the European countries unequivocally prefer fruitful cooperation to confrontation.

The two ministers paid great attention to the assessment of the situation in the Middle East. They noted in agreement that a comprehensive just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem can only be achieved through a collective and consistent realization of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. They mentioned as the first step to that a unified course by the Arab states on the basis of the results of the 1982 Fes conference and the USSR's peace proposals of July 1984, which presume the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Minister Tariq 'Aziz explained his government's assessment of the current Iran-Iraq conflict, and its ideas concerning the possibility of ending military actions and starting the process for a political settlement. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek affirmed Czechoslovakia's principled line that it, together with the other socialist countries, from the very start of the conflict has consistently favored its speedy conclusion and the settlement of these contentious issues by peaceful means.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Tariq 'Aziz also exchanged views on the development of the situation in Central America, in southern Africa, and other hotbeds of tension, which they depicted as alarming, and favored an immediate peaceful and just solution of all problems without outside interference.

In an interview with representatives of the Czechoslovak information media, the foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq expressed, among other things, pleasure over the results of his visit which, according to his words, will contribute to the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations in all spheres.

He noted the results of economic and trade cooperation to date, the CSSR's considerable share in the development of the petrochemical industry in the Republic of Iraq by building two comprehensive units for a refinery, cooperation in the production of Zetor-Antar tractors, and the work of Czechoslovak experts and technicians. The talks have created a good foundation for further expanding the cooperation in the economic sphere as well as in education, culture, science, and sport.

He also mentioned the Iraq-Iran conflict, whose solution he sees in a just and honorable peace based on good-neighborly relations. He also stressed the unanimity of views on the settlement of the Palestinian problem through an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Talks Termed Profound, Friendly

LD161224 Prague CTK in English 1044 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Prague Aug 16 (CTK) -- "I am fully satisfied with the atmosphere of the talks with Czechoslovak representatives", visiting Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has told CTK. Tariq 'Aziz, who ends a three-day official visit to Czechoslovakia today, pointed out Iraqi interest to further develop economic and trade cooperation with Czechoslovakia. He appreciated its results as well as Czechoslovakia's contribution to Iraq's industrial development. The minister expressed the wish of the Iraqi Government to increase the number of Iraqi students at Czechoslovak schools and extend cooperation in education and culture.

During the visit, Tariq 'Aziz met with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. He described talks with them as "profound, comprehensive, sincere and friendly". He said "Czechoslovakia and Iraq achieved still greater understanding on questions concerning Middle East developments as well as the international situation".

Speaking about the Iraq-Iran conflict, he saw its solution in a just and honourable peace based on good neighbourhood relations.

The Iraqi minister announced that the Iraqi leadership invited Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal for a visit to Iraq which, he said, will be "another important contribution to the development of mutual relations".

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' ON JAPANESE SURRENDER VIEWED

LD162302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "Magazine" program]

[Text] Editor Antonin Kostka now deals with some new military and psychological aspects of American propaganda:

[Kostka] Just like the anniversary of the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, yesterday's commemorative ceremonies marking the anniversary of the capitulation of Japan were fully used or, to be more precise, abused as part of the military and psychological thrust of American militant propaganda, with active contributions from the whole of Reagan's team, headed by Vice President Busy, who ostentatiously took part in a ceremony on board the aircraft carrier Enterprise.

In addition to the obligatory leitmotif that the war was won by the United States -- not even a mention, by the way, of the part played by the USSR -- the predominant theme was one of reconciliation between the former sworn enemies and their present-day alliance stemming, of course, from American generosity and aid, and also from the need for such an alliance for defense against the mythical Soviet threat. Also taking part in the campaign was Hirohito's famous ace pilot (?Sakayi), the Knight of the Rising Sun, who, although he shot down more than 60 American aircraft during the war, is America's number one buddy today. After the war he married off his daughter -- as we know, Japanese daughters are renowned for their obedience -- to an American, and became great friends with his colleague Tibbets, the pilot who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima. This Tibbets even went as far as to say that he did the right thing, that what he did was good. Surprising? Not at all. After all, both men were only fighting for their country, and only when the war was over did they realise that the other side was really quite magnanimous, really nice guys, in fact. What is more, the atom bomb made continuing the war out of the question and thus ended it earlier than might otherwise have been the case.

A touching story, if it weren't so corny. The emotional outpourings of patriotism by all the President's men on board the Enterprise were corny too. And there were more corny heart-rending interviews with journalists, on the radio and on TV. If we then soberly assess the consequent effect of this on the subconscious of those who uncritically swallow all this propaganda -- and that means a large number of Americans -- some very bizarre lessons emerge from the events 40 years ago; an atomic bombing, provided that the bombs are American ones of course, is something that we can get over without too much fuss, and not only that -- after the bombing is over prosperity and friendship follow. And let's not forget too that by ending the war early like this, a whole lot of lives were saved. Another lesson: In the name of defense of one's country anything is excusable and admissible. In the name of defense against communism, anything and everything goes. It follows quite naturally that this is what the present imperial policy of the United States amounts to.

But the military and psychological conditioning of public opinion by American propaganda in connection with the atomic bomb anniversary has received another quite peculiar shot in the arm: By means of a striking indiscretion, the world has been given to understand that the Republic of South Africa has at its disposal 35 nuclear bombs, Israel has as many as 100, and Pakistan has some too. Golda Meir, the Iron Lady of Israel, once said: If anyone wanted to destroy Israel, it would mean the end of mankind. The fact that these words had a real basis in Israel's ability to provoke a general nuclear conflict is now more than clear. The only difference is that the number of those chosen few states has now increased and includes the racist Republic of South Africa and the military fascist regime in Pakistan. If Washington's strategy has assigned its own West European allies the role of nuclear hostages, then Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan have clearly been assigned the role of Washington's nuclear mercenaries in the atomic blackmail in which the lives of everyone on this planet are at stake.

The corny sentimentality with which America is now interpreting the tragedy of Hiroshima and the capitulation of Japan is designed to act as a smokescreen for the naked awfulness of what really happened and to make it more acceptable in the name of anticommunism.

MSZMP POLITBURO'S SZABO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD191743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Interview with Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Politburo member, and chairman of the National Council of Cooperatives, by Bela Gyori; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Szabo] We said at the fourth congress of the producers' cooperatives that the cooperatives had been working on realizing a sound agricultural policy during the previous 4 years. I would like to modify this now: The cooperatives, together with the Hungarian peasantry and the workers of the state farms, have worked on the realization of a good agrarian policy during the past 25 years. I think we owe it to ourselves, the present, the past, and the future to formulate it this way.

[Gyori] During the past 4 decades the peasantry in Hungary has succeeded in coping -- using its nerves, heart, soul and family life -- with the unbelievably rapid technological development that had to be dealt with and learned, and to which the way of life had to be adjusted.

[Szabo] Well, first of all, I agree with the question. Second, I do not regard this past 40-year or past 25-year period in Hungarian agriculture as an easy one. I do not regard this as having been an easy road. What has been accomplished could have been realized only through tough debates and with very hard work, with a rigorous system of regulators, and with a rigorous taxation policy so that, in essence, agriculture has become a branch of the economy bearing a responsibility. Agriculture has always been that in the strict sense of the word, beyond the fact that its task is to provide the people with food.

Regarding the peasantry, let us not discuss this without the proper framework. At the time when the agricultural reorganization [the collectivization of 1959] took place, there were 2 million of us; now there are only 1 million. This is something that must be recognized. Even of the 1 million, and I am now talking about the membership of the cooperatives, 550-600,000 are active members; the rest are pensioners. There is a general law relating to pensions: The party has stated that membership in the cooperatives ceases with death and not on retirement. This was a very great political idea at the time of formulation. I would not hesitate to say that this was a very considerable political and economic act. Our numbers have decreased and, indeed, it is the case that this active, working peasantry is of a different kind. It is far better trained; its requirements are also much higher; and it unequivocally formulates demands regarding the leadership, and less unequivocally regarding itself. It is not an exaggeration to say that the party, the MSZMP, has in practice first of all solved the political contradictions of the peasantry and then its economic contradictions.

[Gyori] I am sure you can still remember when at the second congress of the cooperatives the delegates said that they were second-class citizens who did not received pensions on time. It must have been a strange experience to be listening to this being said at that place and at that time.

[Szabo] This is also something that I wanted to talk about. From the political aspect, he who is an elector and can be elected; who can be a member of the council, the local council, or the National Assembly; or who can be in the party leadership if he is a party member, a peasant, a cooperative peasant or a worker on a state farm -- he has a place. There is a unified pension system. I am aware that there are still some differences that favor the working class.

This is something that must be raised, but I feel that for the moment it would not be worthwhile to engage in a battle over this. Nonetheless, this topic, this difference must be kept on the agenda. I would like to repeat, all the same, that it is not necessary to engage in a battle over this now.

In line with the declaration of the ninth congress, the income of the peasantry has evened up. The goal was to ensure that it would develop proportionately with the income of the working class. This proportional development has come about regarding incomes; however, differences do exist, as in the way of life, the conditions of life. After all, a historical lag of hundreds of years must be made up for with respect to the infrastructure of the villages. We are aware that there are handicaps in the rural way of life as compared with urban life.

[Gyori] It is quite strange to state here, in the middle of Europe, that in Hungary the peasant became an equal citizen in terms of the law relating to social insurance, social policy, and the labor law in the 1960's and 1970's. This was historical experience for your generation.

[Szabo] Well, let us be pleased about it; but let us not make too much of it because those who were born into it do not understand...

[Gyori, interrupting] Naturally.

[Szabo] My son, who is 23, was already born into this; this is what he learns at university, this is his requirement. But for my generation, the words "evening up" do mean a great deal.

[Gyori] In the meantime has high-quality agriculture come about in Hungary?

[Szabo] Yes, it has -- not in terms of the United States, France or the FRG, or compared to the agriculture of the Scandinavian countries, but in terms of our own past. In those terms modern agriculture has come about. I can say this in general: We have advanced and are occupying a high ranking in meat production. In general, we are producing more than 150 kg of meat per head; this is an impressive figure. On the other hand, if we look at the cost of producing this quantity of meat, then we are not so well placed, then we are not competitive. Our utilization of feed is poor. This must be stated very frankly. In large-scale animal husbandry, more animals die than should be permitted. This is true regarding both chickens and pigs. A qualitative change is needed in this sphere. There is a need for increasing the volume of production, but costs must be made a much more central concern than before.

From another aspect, if we ask "Is this a modern agriculture, have we created a modern agriculture?" then we must say that in our level of equipment we are average among the agricultural countries belonging to the world vanguard. Yet, with this average level of equipment we provide better than average production. I would like to say that this is a consequence of direct financial interest.

To say just a few more words about our technical base, if we take the country's capacity to bear burdens into consideration, if we consider the economic situation of the country, which has never been without worries, the country has nonetheless provided this technical base for agriculture, the technical base that is at the present time available to it. I would analyze this under three headings: There is Western technology, the most modern technology and tractors in the world, whether I look at Fiat, or John Deere, or other tractors; there is the technology from the socialist countries; and there is the technology provided by our domestic industry.

I would not like to classify this; if we look at the technical provisioning of Hungarian agriculture, it appears that more than 20-25 percent is Western technology, 35 percent is the product of Hungarian industry, and the rest comes from the socialist countries. I find that the proportion of Hungarian products is too low.

[Gyori] What does the level of technological provision of Hungarian agriculture look like?

[Szabo] Fortunately, the terminology of economics and the technical terminology do not coincide in this sphere. A 5-year-old tractor is not discarded anywhere in the world. The problem is that there is a small stratum among the agricultural enterprises where the writing off of machinery is very prevalent and they cannot substitute new ones. This could be very dangerous.

[Gyori] What about animal husbandry in this respect?

[Szabo] Regarding large scale animal husbandry, I do not consider the situation quite as reassuring. By the Seventh 5-Year Plan, money must be allocated, efforts must be made.

[Gyori] Here are some experiences gathered by journalists: I remember that a few years ago you were talking about new workshops being built, workshops that were clean and well-lit, and which provided a cultural environment. You said that such workshops should be built, where modern technology could be handled in an up-to-date manner. This was in the 1970's, during the period of great technical advance. Now I often tour the country and it is quite clear that this technological development has slowed down. This is true both of plant production and animal husbandry.

[Szabo] I accept this, I agree with what you say, despite the fact that a service network has been built up for the production systems. Nonetheless, I agree that during the past decade few machine shops have been built in the large agricultural enterprises.

[Gyori] But this is not all that I had in mind. I also had in mind that the utilization of artificial fertilizer has not increased since 1979.

[Szabo] Well, this is another issue, a different question. I would like to finish, first of all, the train of thought of how I would evaluate Hungarian agriculture. I consider Hungarian agriculture modern, and I would say this taking into consideration the state farms, cooperatives, household plots, and small producers. It is with all these that this agriculture is what it is. Taking it like this, in its totality, it is good.

It is a very interesting question to ask whether development has slowed down, has halted, or has come to a temporary stop. Since 1979 we have been living within the framework of a pressing economic policy. During the past 2 years this economic policy has been made even more pressing by problems in marketing. During the past 4 or 5 years the modifications in the system of regulators have always had a minus value. What sort of situation have these factors brought about? This is a very interesting question. Development has not come to a halt, but it has slowed down. Despite the fact that the increase in the utilization of artificial fertilizer has stopped, [words indistinct], wheat production has increased. I would not say this about the other produce; with those we have problems even regarding average yields. When it comes to peppers, the problems arise not just from insufficient labor but because insufficient artificial fertilizer is used to produce them. This is something that we cannot continue in the same way in the period to come.

Even though there is a great deal to be done to improve organization within the agricultural enterprises, work organization and better utilization of time cannot entirely substitute for investment. It is not possible to make up for a lack of artificial fertilizer and good machinery. There is much that can be substituted, but not everything. Consequently -- and this is not something that just I am saying, the Politburo itself says it and in the wake of the Politburo saying it the government says it -- agriculture must not be further pressed in this respect. It is still necessary to formulate a requirement, but regarding, for example, meat and the cooperatives with a poor natural endowment, beyond the efforts of the enterprises there is a need to raise the central procurement prices.

When I say quite unequivocally that agriculture cannot be pressed any longer like we have pressed it in the past 5 years, I will also add that we cannot escape the judgments of the world market.

[Gyori] Many people ask: What is the strategy of Hungarian agricultural policy? At the present time, 15-16 million tons of corn and 2.4 million tons of meat are being produced. The question has a double edge: On one hand, it asks about the future of Hungarian food supply. In other words, it asks what people will eat in Hungary and under what circumstances in the period to come; and, on the other hand, it asks what strategy is being developed regarding the external markets. What direction are we to take? Do we have to go on toward 16 million tons, toward 3 million tons of meat? What is the task?

[Szabo] It is to the credit of the government that, taking into consideration the situation that has developed in the world market regarding marketing, it is not acting in a flustered manner. The agricultural enterprises above all, and foreign trade as well, must act more prudently than they have up to now. We have been featherbedded by interstate agreements, primarily those with the socialist countries. All foreign trade had to do was, in essence, to administer, to manage the delivery of the quantities agreed in the interstate agreements; it did not have very much trading to do. This is one factor. Regarding the future, even if there will be interstate agreements, foreign trade and the agricultural enterprises will have to ensure that quality meets every demand because there is a buyer's market in this sphere as well. Whatever the product, be it fruit or preserves, quality must be made a central factor even in the sphere of socialist trade. It is my view that in the future as well, half or a larger proportion of agricultural exports will be sold through these channels.

Regarding the capitalist world, the Western world, one must find outlets for agricultural produce, one must sell it, and one must find the market for it, and, what is more, in the Third World. In other words, when we talk about strategy and the future, a great deal must be done in the meantime, the state bearing burdens, improvements in quality, better foreign trade activity, and then, once we have tried everything, we can see whether we must stop producing, hold back production or not. At present we do not have to hold back production. We must not suggest that we have to do so -- I would not like to suggest it myself -- at the present time, and by the present time I mean a year or two; we might have to reduce production of certain produce but not in general. It is possible that in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we shall have to detain 17-18 million tons of corn per year and perhaps we shall not have to increase meat production, or at least not pork production. This is something that I cannot decide at the moment, but I know that there are very serious studies being carried out by the government, by the National Planning Office. These studies are not about how to stop agricultural production but how to raise its level, improve its quality.

There might be changes in the structure of agriculture or animal husbandry. This is one thing and in order to meet these requirements we must create the necessary technological factors. The Seventh 5-Year Plan and the World Bank programs are underpinning this activity.

[Gyori] Here is a story that seemingly does not belong to this topic. Let me tell it all the same. Recently Ede Horvath [managing director of the Raba wagon and machine works] was your guest. He came for a working session. Walking the fields, the managing director of the Raba works looked at some machines. He went to one of them, stroked it and asked: "Why can we not make machines like this?" However, I have also seen Istvan Szabo pick up a beautifully packaged food industry product and angrily ask: "Why can we not produce something like this?" Well, how does quality appear in the sphere of Hungarian food production?

[Szabo] It would be a mistake to look at this topic in an unhistorical manner. Ten to fifteen years ago our main problem was not packaging; when it came to meat production, milk production, fruit production, our main problem was not packaging, but producing enough. It is another matter that there are possible gaps in this area. The socialist markets 10 to 15 years ago did not have such high requirements, just as the Western markets did not either. Let us accept that there is a crisis in the world. This is a world economic crisis. I have just returned from America. I spent 2 weeks there and looked around. Well, there is not a great deal of growth. What I saw and what I heard in the course of my negotiations with people from the business world, from the World Bank and other banks, is that what growth exists is essentially in response to the increase in the budget deficit.

When we are talking about quality, it must also be seen that improvements in quality are urged by the buyer's market as well. Well, how far have we been able to meet this demand for higher quality within the past few years? Quite a few food industry factories have been built. My view is that the task is not to build new factories but to introduce new technology into the existing factories. Everything must be done to make sure that our goods are well packaged, that our goods have a good appearance because this in itself helps to sell them. When I urge that money must be given to the basic activities of agriculture, production, and the production of raw materials and that the money devoted to this must not be further reduced, then I am also urging the reconstruction and perhaps even new construction of the food industry factories in order that we can meet the qualitative requirements regarding packaging and so on.

[Gyori] Does this agriculture have stamina, and if so, what sort? As you have mentioned, growth in the United States is modest and is realized only at the expense of the budget -- in industry, agriculture, and services alike. This is a modest little country. What is the situation regarding our stamina in this stormy world?

[Szabo] The entire Hungarian economy has stamina. It is very difficult to maintain it; it requires considerable efforts. If we want to keep it, even more must be done. My view is that even at the level of the national economy, if you look at our stamina, we are far from our last breath as yet. There is a very great deal of stamina in us yet. If the party and the government formulate requirements, or if economic policy formulates requirements, we need not on the whole be angry about it.

Well, something that I know more about is agriculture. In my opinion, within national economic frameworks in general, agriculture does have stamina; perhaps I might even hazard saying that it has more stamina than industry. This derives from the situation it occupies. There is an urge to produce, and let us not try to disguise this. This is so even if, perhaps, the stock of pigs is lower now.

This urge to produce is something dictated by the large socialist enterprises. This year has not been excessively kind to us. In practice three or four things happened at the same time. Nonetheless, during the late spring we sowed sugar beets and carried out all the other tasks, all in a mere 3 weeks. No one even noticed it. We celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation, 4 April, and May Day and in the meantime, while we hardly noticed it, we completed the sowing. This dynamism is dictated. Cultivation under foil and production on the household plots and by the small producers depends on it. This testifies to the existence of stamina.

Let us not be confused if perhaps this stamina, this more rigorous economic policy, goes hand in hand with greater debates than, let us say, 10 or 15 years ago. At that time we were rising up from the depths. Now we have attained a certain level and it is harder to attain a higher level, not because we are more tired but because it is inherently more difficult. We are more sensitive to market trends, the quality of the machinery, or the seed corn; we are looking at costs more than we used to: these processes occur not in silence but occasionally quite noisily.

We must ensure the stamina of the leaders. The peasantry has become identified with this policy; it is happy in this political atmosphere and since, in the nature of things, it is the large enterprises which dictate the tempo and the household plots are dependent on them, the responsibility and the stamina of the leaders is much greater than 1 or 2 or 5 years ago.

[Gyori] The harvesting is essentially completed. Perhaps 15 years ago, 20 years ago I would have had to ask you whether there would be enough bread, enough meat in the country. I think people would smile if I posed this question today.

[Szabo] The harvest is completed; this entitles us to say that unless there is a very considerable drought we will approximate the quantity of corn planned, which was 15.5 million tons. We did not plan as much as we attained in 1984. This also reflects the serious approach taken by the government and our planning. Regarding meat production, my feeling is, as far as I know, that the figures show there will be less pork. This is something that is both economically and politically tolerable; in fact it will lessen our marketing problems. Let us not get upset about it; the feed and protein left over because of the fewer pigs is valuable in itself.

There will be less grapes produced, less wine. The terrible winter of 1984-85 caused terrible damage among the vines, and this will be reflected in our wine production this year. Otherwise, regarding vegetables, potatoes, peas, apples, and other fruit, it does not even arise that there might be any hitch regarding supply on the domestic market or the fulfillment of our export orders. This is what I can say regarding 1985, despite the fact that today is only 19 August. Thus I am assuming normal weather and normal human conduct.

I do not see any great problems regarding the urge to produce or in other respects. The weather has been capricious, but this is something we must live with, something that cannot be excluded from our work. One cannot say, "It does not matter what the weather is like, we'll come out on top anyway"; nor can one say "Well, if the weather helps then we will be able to do something." Normal human activity and the technology that has developed here and that we have utilized in practice must be used with iron will, even if, let us say, some disease takes a few hundredweight or tons of wheat per hectare. One must not get depressed and say "We are tired, we have lost our enthusiasm." This is something that agriculture cannot tolerate. A new start must be made, as if nothing had happened. This is in line with the psychology of the peasants. The drought during the past 2 years provided shining examples of this. At Nagyszenas they were used to corn yields exceeding 10 tons; during the past 2 years only five tons or even less grew.

Nonetheless, they plowed, sowed, and worked hard as if nothing had happened. There was no premium distribution, and their incomes fell back, at least per person, even if not universally. This is what must be done in the future as well.

[Gyori] Tomorrow is 20 August, the day of King Stephen, Constitution Day. It is a historical tradition that we speak about bread on that day.

[Szabo] This is very interesting. It does not arise from our feeling hungry and wanting to slice the bread. But we do slice it. Since this people -- as a people, not as a stratum, the people -- filled their stomachs during this new history, when on 20 August, on the festival of new bread, it slices new bread, it salutes the past and the present.

ILLEGAL LABOR EXCHANGES BY COOPERATIVES CONDEMNED

LD161011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] People's inspectors in Budapest noted that a good number of cooperatives, in breach of decrees, are increasing their incomes from labor exchange activities. They recruit workers with the definite purpose of offering them to enterprises lacking skilled labor. It transpires that cooperatives are issuing invoices of 13,000-17,000 forints per month for one single worker. The inspectors have taken into consideration a decree according to which economic units may direct their workers for temporary work at another firm to carry out a certain task, but recruiting manpower only for the income received for the employment agency is a violation of regulations.

WALESA INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF SOLIDARITY

AU191145 Vienna KURIER in German 19 Aug 85 p 3

[Hans Rauscher report]

[Text] Godansk -- Is the Polish trade union Solidarity only a memory? Has workers leader Lech Walesa resigned himself to his fate? Five years after the outbreak of the big strikes in Gdansk KURIER talked with Walesa about the past -- and the future.

The Vienna television service recently showed Walesa as a private person who gave the impression of being discouraged. Now, at the house of his father-confessor and political adviser, the priest Henryk Jankowski, a vigorous Walesa appears, wearing a white T-shirt with a red "Solidarity" incription and a badge showing the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, and immediately starts talking: "Many believe that our cause is hopeless. But there is a struggle below the surface. We must go on fighting. We must not give up. We are publishing undergound literature: In Gdansk alone there are 35 underground publications."

Once he gets going it is difficult to interrupt Walesa with sceptical objections. "We must seek to attain small objectives. We must inprovise [kombinieren] -- hat is a special Polish expression. We must get around the regime, we must go on digging, we must maneuver. I often have to pretend: one occasion I have to act as if I were a village idiot, and on another as if I were a sage. We are advancing along a great many small paths."

But which paths? Walesa talks a great deal about programs that have to be developed, but one cannot get more out of him than a vague idea abouta workers self-administration. Solidarity, he says, was so-to-speak surprised by its own success in August 1980, and found itself without a concept. From Walesa's words it is not quite clear whether this has changed now.

Only on one aspect he is unequivocally clear: "Many believe that nothing can be done without a change in the system, but we do not think so."

Somehow a compromise ought to be found: "We must find something that satisfies the government and nevertheless fulfills our ardent desires."

The minimal prospects for such a mircle naturally have some psychological effects on Walesa: "I would also like to be nothing but an ordinary citizen taking care of my family." (His wife Danuta is execting her eighth child.)

Walesa, who has regained his slim figure, works until 2 pm as an electrician at the Gdansk shipyard and afterwards he works for Solidarity. He is traveling around in the country "like a gypsy," and whenever he goes six inconspicuous men are around.

Is this nothing but running in place -- lost motion? Walesa's concluding statement: "What there is now in Poland would be a tremendous amount even if we had achieved it without August 1980."

DISSIDENT EVALUATES SITUATION IN POLAND

PM190916 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Aug 10 85 p 5

[Article by Polish dissident Jacek Kuron: "In Extremes of Desperation There is Always the Risk of Revolt"; first paragraph is LE MONDE introduction]

[Text] Contrary to the assertions of General Jaruzelski -- who thinks Solidarity is "a case of political insanity" -- the Polish opposition judges its action and the problems it is encountering with lucidity. In a document intended for clandestine publications, Jacek Kuron, founder of the Social Self-Defense Committee, has no hesitation in describing as a "failure" the symbolic strike called for on 1 July by Solidarity's clandestine provisional leadership. He extends his assessment to the current political and social climate in Poland. We publish below the most significant excerpts from this document.

As soon as the call for a 1-hour general strike from 1000 to 1100 on 1 July was known, the authorities prepared their offensive with great care this time. For instance, on 1 June the workers in the enterprises best known for their militancy were offered a wage increase. But, at the same time, the most militant workers were summoned by their management who told them that any participation in the strike would immediately lead to them being sacked and arrested.

On the eve of the strike a number of workers' officials -- for instance those in Wroclaw -- were detained for 48 hours. Similarly, new changes in the penal code were announced to take effect on 1 July, making it possible among other things, to punish any spontaneous stoppage with a prison sentence. And then on the last day the government allowed itself the luxury of backpedaling by announcing that the meat price hike would be halved -- in other words, limited to 10 percent instead of 20 percent.

The strike was a failure. In Warsaw it was followed in the two biggest factories (Ursus and Huta Warszawa) and, to some extent, in a few shops in various enterprises. In Wroclaw, in 5 enterprises between 50 percent and 60 percent of the workers mobilized, and in a few others less than half. In Poznan and Torun nobody went on strike. We do not have enough information about other cities.

Strike and Stoppages

Indeed, as far as the public is concerned, strikes now have a purely symbolic importance. Above all, it is necessary not to lose sight of the fact that in the conditions Poland is now experiencing, in this country where stoppages due to technical failures account for 20 percent of all worktime, a 1-hour strike still stands a strong possibility of going unnoticed....On 1 July the supervisory staff in the Gdansk shipyards left the workships, as if by coincidence, between 1000 hours and 1100 hours: So how can it be proved that the strike really took place?

The workers in the Rowar factory in Warsaw have a 15-minute coffee break at 1000 hours every day: On 1 July they extended that break but nobody seemed to notice, and it was only at 1100 that the foremen instructed them to return to work. That is why we can say that in stating, as he did, that the strike had not been observed, government spokesman Jerzy Urban merely demonstrated that he was badly informed. But, unfortunately, the way in which the population is informed counts as much as the real results of our action.

The authorities invoke the failure of the strike to assert the decline in Solidarity's influence and at the same time the decline of all opposition. Of course, the strike's results in terms of numbers -- even taking account of all the facts I have just mentioned by way of amendment -- seem to confirm what they say. In fact, in view of the problems which the strike organizers had to overcome and the risks the strikers ran, it seems instead that the workers in the big industrial complexes showed surprising loyalty. Moreover, if Solidarity's influence was really so insignificant, why are the authorities so relentless toward its members? Did they need the recent trial against three Solidarity leaders -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis, and Adam Michnik -- during which the most basic justice was flouted, but it was not possible even to prove the grounds for the charge...?

The "Silent Half"

Opinion polls conducted by both official and unofficial experts agree in estimating that 25 percent of the population support the government and 25 percent oppose the government. The former are found mainly in the repressive apparatus, in the army, and in the party; they include many old people who served socialism in their youth. The opponents, however, are found mainly in the proletariat in big industries and among intellectuals (and it is no coincidence that Solidarity's best sections are established in the big industrial enterprises and in the research institutes).

What is the state of mind of the other 50 percent -- those who prefer to say nothing about their political opinions? They are primarily people exhausted by the everyday struggle to provide their families with the bare necessities. It is probable that if the near future held even a slight possibility of enabling them to improve their standard of living, they could become an element of social cohesion and stabilization in the regime. But the future holds nothing good for them. In 1984 the wear and tear on industrial machinery was over 60 percent -- and it was even higher in the production of consumer goods, food, and railroads.

The economic reform based on self-management, which Solidarity wrested from the government in 1981, collapsed after the dissolution of the trade union. The crisis is bound to worsen. The "silent half" will have less and less reason to hope to see an improvement in their living conditions, and in the extremes of desperation there is always the risk of revolt.

The authorities are certainly aware of this gloomy situation, but this does not mean that they will agree to re-establish contact with Solidarity. Meanwhile, they have chosen the path of repression. Do they think they can lock up all opponents -- in other words, one-fourth of the population? There is reason to fear that such an aggravation of repression might prompt an explosion of anger. So what can we do to avoid this disastrous development? What can we do in our position, in which the proximity of Soviet tanks rules out any idea of a change of government?

Forgetting Fear

We must use every opportunity to exert pressure on the communist government to force it to show moderation and force it to take account of public opinion. For instance, we intend to call for a boycott of the next Sejm elections, to show our loyalty to an authentic form of social accord. But will we be able to convince the "silent half" of the efficacy of our call? Will we be able to make them forget their fear? And even if our call is heeded, will our success have an influence on the government's attitude?

The culmination of the crisis is near. The form it takes will have repercussions on the rest of Europe. In the coming months the Soviet Union will have to find new terms of political and economic cooperation with the West.

Whether or not this new international modus vivendi takes account of the Poles' national and democratic aspirations depends on the citizens of Western Europe and the United States. What is certain is that in the absence of social peace in Poland, all hopes of peace in Europe will not be long in proving illusory.

RAKOWSKI ASSESSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PM191026 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Aug 85 p 6

[Interview with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Miecyslaw Rakowski by Hermann Tertsch in Madrid; date not given]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Question: In Poland the harshest criticisms of the regime are now being voiced in the churches, where, amid the applause of the congregations, sharp attacks are made on the system and on the Soviet Union. Has the government made a secret pact with the church to accord some kind of special privilege to the clergy to express opinions that are otherwise not permitted in order to provide an escape valve for unrest without further political consequences?

Answer: There is no such agreement. We are anxiously watching the extrareligious activities of certain members of the clergy, which are a clear abuse of their functions and which, in my opinion, cause more harm to the church than to the state. However, this radical sector of the clergy is a minority. Most members of the Polish clergy confine themselves to their legitimate religious work. This majority includes Primate Josef Glemp. How much influence Glemp may have over those priests is another matter.

The church's historical task in a socialist community is to seek its own place within the new society. The radicals within the Polish clergy are only delaying this historical process and hindering coexistence between state and church.

Question: In Warsaw one perceives a lack of impetus on the party's part in explaining its plans. Is not the regime now concentrating on papering over problems that emerge and on quelling conflicts rather than putting forward a proposal for normalization and reconciliation following the trauma of 1981?

Answer: The basic problem in Poland now is how to regain the economic impetus. The economy determines political possibilities and attitudes. We must take account of our possibilities. Otherwise any program is rash or simply unrealistic -- wishful thinking. The PZPR has a plan for economic normalization. It is based on everyday work, without any grandiose slogans or pompous displays.

I am aware of the weaknesses of the party and the authorities. During the past crisis the party lost a million members. There is also cause to wonder about members' willingness to implement the program incisively.

Question: The latest strike calls have shown that Solidarity has to a large extent lost its capacity to rally support. However, this is due more to resignation and indifference. Popular support for the party is still very low. Before the September elections, how does the party intend to prevent the poll from being ignored and how does it intend to win over the population?

Answer: The 1981 crisis was much more serious than the previous ones in 1956 and 1970. The recovery process will be much longer. We have no major plans.

It would be unrealistic of us if we did. We are sparing with our promises. We want citizens to realize that their prosperity depends on themselves. The Poles must rationalize their ideas and deeds. In our country there is not much of a record of realism and rationality.

The world loves the Poles to be heroic. Romantic postures and myths have done us much harm. We have always prompted others' tears with our own bloodshed. This does not improve meat supplies to our population.

Question: Do you rule out the possibility that dialogue with the opposition will resume during this process of normalization and rationalization? Could Lech Walesa play any role in this?

Answer: I do not believe that Walesa could again be an interlocutor for the government. In politics you pay for everything. In 1981 we persisted with the dialogue every day. Our negotiation proposal was turned down. Poland has paid very dearly because of the Solidarity leaders, because of their arrogance and their attempts to appropriate power.

They can never be interlocutors -- at least not for my generation. Their stupidity and political games almost caused a national disaster in Poland. But apart from them, there is another opposition in Poland, and I believe that there are chances of formulating channels for its participation in the country's political tasks.

Question: Poland is experiencing a time of tension with the FRG because of statements by conservative circles within the Bonn government challenging the 1945 borders. Was this issue not settled with the Warsaw Treaty signed by Willi Brandt in 1970?

Answer: Evidently not. It is a fact that revisionism exists in the FRG. I have devoted 20 years of my life to improving Polish-German relations, despite the fact the Germans killed my father. I took part in drafting the 1970 treaty. Following the Poles' experiences with the Germans -- 6 million died under Nazism -- the existence of one single revanchist or neofascist in Germany is for me clearly something to be denounced and condemned.

Question: Mikhail Gorbachev's accession to the Kremlin leadership has created major hopes throughout the world. The Soviet leader is said to be loathe to tolerate political anomalies within the socialist community that could hinder the process of economic rationalization of the bloc. Is it true that Jaruzelski has received an ultimatum to complete the normalization process quickly?

Answer: I have repeatedly heard this Western interpretation of the April meeting between Jaruzelski and Gorbachev. It is ridiculous. As even the Western media agree, Gorbachev is a very realistic, open-minded, cultured, and well-informed person. An ultimatum for the Polish normalization would reveal the accession to the Kremlin of a leader who understands absolutely nothing about real conditions in Poland. It is absolutely absurd.

Gorbachev fully understands the communists' situation in Poland. Gorbachev is galvanizing the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, which is entirely consistent with Poland's interests. The more dynamic Soviet policy is, the better our spirits will be.

Question: How do you view the role of your fellow countryman, John Paul II, in the Polish crisis?

Answer: Opinions concerning the pope are very controversial. There are Poles who regard the fact that the pope is Polish as the most important historical event of recent centuries. Others believe that he is obsessed with Poland and that this harms the church. Others consider him reactionary. I must be very cautious in expressing my own opinion. I hope he can succeed in improving the lives of millions of human beings suffering throughout the world. Otherwise all his fine words will be worthless. History will judge him by his achievements.

Question: You are a much attacked politician and in Warsaw there are persistent rumors about your resignation. Are you going to resign, Mr Rakowski?

Answer: I know about these rumors and I do not take them seriously. I am committed to this policy and I am not tired. I am much more critical than many of those who attack me. I also criticize those people who are detached from reality and submit to the influence of myths. But my remaining on the team is not only up to me.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD191851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Marek Kassa report]

[Text] Today's session of the Government Presidium was mainly devoted to questions of our economic links with foreign countries. First, the Government Presidium listened to a report on the implementation of decisions reached by last June's economic summit conference of the CEMA member states.

The Government Presidium also examined the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic cooperation and cooperation in science and technology between Poland and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000. This program possesses a specific dimension: It makes for consolidation and greater efficiency of the economic turnover, facilitating development of technology in our states. This is, however, a process that is bound to take many years.

It concerns areas such as the supply of raw and other materials, introduction of modern technological processes in order to facilitate independence of the Western technological processes, improvement of the quality of output and its suitability to meet modern requirements, and saving of materials. It was stated that the preparations for carrying out the agreement and the course of its implementation to date are satisfactory.

The functioning of Polish foreign trade was also discussed. The starting point for this discussion was the results of control checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control in foreign trade amalgamations.

Among other things, it was made incumbent on the minister of foreign trade to apply stricter criteria as far as cadre selection for the ministry is concerned and to enhance requirements and react more severely to instances where employees were found to be unconcerned.

PZPR SECRETARIES DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TASKS

AU191422 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The tasks stemming from the PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium's assessment of the implementation of the decisions made at the 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum, the paths of party work in rural areas, and the situation with agricultural production with special reference to the harvests: This was the subject of a conference of PZPR voivodship committee secretaries in charge of agriculture and the food economy at the Central Committee on 15 August.

During the talks, which were chaired by Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department, it was stressed that consolidating the party in rural areas requires a further impetus to broadly-conceived party work there. This is particularly important during the Sejm election campaign and in the light of the performance of the above-mentioned decisions.

While improving party influence on the development of the political and socioeconomic situation in rural areas, it is necessary to make fuller use of the best experiences gained by PZPR voivodship and rural district cells, it was said at the meeting. Examples of these were given. With the cooperation of voivodship committees, the PZPR Central Committee's Agricultural Department will undertake direct joint activity with several dozen selected rural districts all over the country. This will permit tighter contact with primary rural party organizations, an exchange of experiences, a better view of the practical realization of basic agricultural goals and the performance of tasks, and a constant analysis of the various types of phenomena occurring in rural areas.

The conference discussed problems concerning rural party work in the fall and winter. The need to carefully prepare and conduct political education during this period was stressed. Three topics will receive particular attention during the new educational season: agricultural and rural development problems during the 1986-90 program; the party's role in rural communities; and the state of and current trends in world agriculture, with special reference to the socialist countries. When organizing rural classes, the experience in this field gained over the past 2 years will be put to use.

Referring to some of the conclusions stemming from the above-mentioned PZPR-ZSL decisions, it was stated that the performance of tasks in the food economy requires fuller and more rational use of the investment outlay and resources that have been allocated for the development of agriculture and the food industry, as well as for those industries which support them. The point in particular is that the 1986-90 plan should become a basis for development programs for individual spheres -- land drainage, better water supplies to agriculture and rural areas, the modernization of the agricultural and food industry, chemicals for agriculture, and so on. Also necessary are systemic solutions to the problem of spare parts for agriculture, control over prices, the issue of credits for spare parts, and the guaranteed servicing and correct use of agricultural equipment. Energetic efforts to improve the quality of agricultural machinery and equipment have also been undertaken.

An important task for party organizations and the agricultural administration will also be to more quickly iron out differences in the level of production between farms working under identical or similar conditions. A joint effort by political and social organizations is also necessary in order to consolidate rural self-administration.

The conference heard a report on the current state of production in agriculture and on harvest work so far. The bad weather in the first half of August has affected the growth of basic crops and encumbered harvesting considerably, especially in the southeastern party of the country and in the Kalisz and Leszno regions, where heavy rainfall has caused rivers to burst their banks and covered extensive areas of agricultural land in water. Many efforts to curb the effects of the floods and pick those crops that are most exposed to damage first of all are also being made in these regions. It has been decided to deliver extra quantities of feed and fertilizer to flooded farms and to supply them with seed on a priority basis.

ROTATION, REVIEW OF CADRES, MINISTERS EXPLAINED

LD191641 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1205 GMT on 19 August 1985 carries "extensive excerpts" from an interview by Zygmunt Broniarek with Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, originally broadcast on Warsaw Television yesterday in the series "Behind the Scenes of Great Politics."

Broniarek begins by asking about changes in government posts, and Janiszewski replies: "In the Council of Ministers one can fairly tangibly see the practical implementation of the healthy, normal rotation of cadres, which is the party line in force: changes in posts, promotions, moves upward to other functions -- in a word, a departure from stagnation -- harmful stagnation. At present we have 30 ministers in the Council of Ministers. In these 30 ministerial posts, in the period during which General Jaruzelski has been premier -- that is, since February, 1981 -- there have been 59 changes, including multiple changes in some ministerial posts." Janiszewski cites some multiple changes in ministries.

Broniarek then asks how many military men are in the Council of Ministers now, to which Janiszewski replies: "In fact, only two: General Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy, and General Oliwa, minister of administration and territorial management. We will not include the ministers of defense or internal affairs, which are military by their very nature, in the group you are asking about -- the group you are thinking about."

Broniarek asks about other changes at lower levels. Janiszewski replies: "At the level of director of department, over the past 4 and 1/2 years, 75 percent of the people holding those posts have been changed. Among voivodas, [word indistinct] mayors of cities at voivodship level, there are [word indistinct] 49 of them, 28 people have been changed -- in several voivodships more than once. So, Mr Editor, among that leading cadre, what we might call sticking to one's chair just does not exist."

The following exchange ensues: "[Broniarek] General, there are some terrible rumors abroad regarding the review of cadres: that it is some sort of colossal examination, some sort of intellectual, spiritual (?torture). What is it like, in fact?

"[Janiszewski] It is a procedure that should be regarded as absolutely normal -- a healthy (?procedure) that is above all in the interests of the cadre itself, subject to the review. The entire economic and administrative cadre is subject to review. This cadre review, which has been carried out for almost 6 months, has covered 1,128,000 people. This is approximately the number of managers we have in Poland. Fourteen percent of officials are among this number, although it is sometimes said that Poland is swimming in state administration officials.

I will say, with some simplification, that as a result of the cadre review, a given manager can be counted as belonging to one of three categories of people."

Janiszewski goes on to say that some managers category may have their attention drawn to lack of qualifications or practical experience, and continues: "On a national scale, 19 percent of managerial cadres had their attention drawn."

Zaniszewski then provides a breakdown of the situation in various economic sectors as regards this review. Broniarek asks about women in managerial posts: Janiszewski says they account for 34 percent. Young people account for 32 percent. The review of state officials was particularly stringent, taking observance of the Code of Duties of state officials into account.

The interview continues: "[Broniarek] Are ministers subject to this same review? "[Janiszewski] Of course. A cadre review of ministers has been announced for the first half of September. This will be carried out by the government Presidium, under the personal leadership of the chairman of the Council of Ministers."

Broniarek says officials are snowed under by regulatings. Janiszewski replies that new legal regulations, as well as those linked with the economic reform, had been necessary: Controls on profiteering, for example, have saved billions of zloty. The worker-peasant inspectorate will have an increasing role in social control of irregularities, when it gets into full swing.

JARUZELSKI'S 15 AUG ACTIVITIES IN ELBLAG NOTED

AU191044 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 15 August Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secreatry and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Elblag Voivodship. Accompanied by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary; and Kazimierz Grzesiak, first deputy minister of agriculture and the food economy; he visited the Agroment agricultural machine factory in Malbork and the Agroma agricultural supply base for farmers in the Gdansk and Elblag Voivodships. He also acquainted himself with harvesting work at neighboring farms and with the activity of enterprises that serve agriculture. He visited soldiers who are strengthening antiflood barriers and was a guest of members of the Volunteer Labor Brigades.

At the Agroma base, W Jaruzelski visited a large warehouse built of parts purchased from the socialist countries. Agroma supplies state machine manufacturing enterprises, state farms, and agricultural circles and cooperatives with spare parts necessary to repair agricultural equipment.

The director of Agromet told W Jaruzelski that until recently he had 230 types of spare parts in store, but deliveries of parts from Kutno and from the factory in Plack are improving the situation from one day to the next. You should not cease your efforts nor relinquish your pressure on industry until there is a full supply of parts necessary to maintain harvesting equipment in peak efficiency, the general said.

At the end of the visit, W Jaruzelski met with members of the Elblag PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretariat and with the voivoda of Elblag. Conclusions stemming from his visit to the Elbalg region were discussed. The region's sociopolitical situation and the problems facing industry, construction and agriculture were assessed. His hosts presented the viovodship's development paths during the next 5-year period and in the future.

IAEA'S ACTIVITY, NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY VIEWED

AU191228 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Janusz Relecki: "The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms: The International Atomic Energy Agency"]

[Excerpts] The formation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957 was the crowing point of the efforts made by many countries over many years to create an institutional framework for international supervision of the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy. Established many years before the conclusion of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the agency's original aim was to work to initiate and bring to fruition cooperation inthe area of the non-military application of nuclear energy.

When the Non-Proliferation Treaty was concluded in 1968, the agency's inspections were altered to a significant degree. In accordance with Article Three of the treaty, the agency is the sole organization empowered to carry out international inspections to establish whether the treaty's provisions are being observed. The agency checks all activity involving the peaceful application of atomic energy in those signatory states that do not possess nuclear arms. On the other hand, those powers that have nuclear weapons at their disposal are not obliged to submit their projects involving the peaceful application of atomic energy to inspection by the agency.

Thus, in accordance with the provisions of the Non- roliferation Treaty all activities in which the signatory states engage that entail the peaceful use of atmomic energy are subject to inspection by the agency.

The system of safeguards used by the agency is not, of course, without flaw: It is not water-tight. It is charged, for instance, that the possiblity of eventually discovering that significant amounts of nuclear materials have been diverted from peaceful uses to ones that run counter to the treaty has a deterrent value, but not a preventative one. The agency has no means of establishing whether a country possesses installations if that state does not declare to the agency, the agency's inspector only has access to so-called measuring points that have been agreed on beforehand. He does not have right of access to all areas of the installation.

The agency's statute states that the organization's fundamental goal is to achieve a faster and greater use of atomic energy for the purpose of preserving peace, protecting health, and upholding the good of the whole world. However fruitful the agency's work in the field of introducing atomic energy into non-military national economies may be, the most important and pressing task facing the contemporary world is still that of halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The agency is also playing a part in the resolution of this problem. At the coming third Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference, which will take place in Geneva in September, the agency will describe its experiences in devloping peaceful cooperation along with the peaceful exploitation of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

CPSU ACTIVISTS VISIT, MEET WITH RCP'S RADU

AU191824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1985 -- A delegation of CPSU activists led by G.P. Bogomyakov, member of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the Tyumen Regional Committee of the CPSU, paid an exchange-of-experience visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The Soviet guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, of the Prahova and Brasov County party committees, at the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, the headquarters of the Brasov City Party Committee and the District 3 Party Committee of the capital city, and paid visits to industrial enterprises and sociocultural establishments in the municipalities of Bucharest, Ploiesti and Brasov.

At the end of their visit the CPSU activists were received by Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SCINTEIA CITES GORBACHEV INTERVIEW WITH TASS

AU161725 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (AGERPRES) -- In an interview with TASS, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said that, in adopting the decision on a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the Soviet Union was not guided by arithmetic criteria, but rather by principled political considerations and a desire to contribute to halting the nuclear arms race and stimulate the United States and other possessors of nuclear weapons to follow in its steps. Our goal is a total and general ban on nuclear tests, not just a break in such tests. The moratorium, he said, is an important step along the road of halting the further improvement of death-causing nuclear weapons. Likewise, the longer this moratorium is extended, the faster will the "aging" of accumulated weapons proceed.

Referring to the issue of control in the context of the proposal to ban nuclear tests, M Gorbachev said that the existing scientific-technical potential of the USSR, the United States, and other countries assures the necessary level of certainty that any nuclear test -- even on a small scale -- will be found out and made known.

He said that unilateral action to halt nuclear tests cannot represent a complete solution to the problem of a general and total ban on nuclear tests. To solve this problem for good, it is necessary to reach an international agreement that would provide, in addition to a pledge along these lines, for an appropriate control system at a national and international level. The Soviet Union advocates such control of banning nuclear tests, but it does not desire that the cessation of nuclear tests be replaced by their continuation in the presence of observers.

In this respect, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary reiterated that the problem of a general and total ban on nuclear weapons is not new and that several years ago it was examined in detail during tripartite negotiations between the USSR, the United States, and England. Details regarding the issue of control were also discussed on that occasion. The sides were almost on the point of reaching a mutual understanding on many facets of the problem, but the United States interrupted those negotiations.

The Soviet Union has often suggested to the United States that they resume the talks, and it is again appealing to it to declare a total ban on nuclear tests, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TIES DESCRIBED

AU191036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1001 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1985 -- At present, Romania has trade and economic and technicoscientific cooperation relations with 155 countries on all continents, as to 98 states in 1965. At the end of 1984, the total volume of the Romanian foreign trade stood at 388.9 billion lei, 9.9 times bigger than in 1965. The most dynamic of the country's socio-economic development indicators foreign trade has become an important way of economic growth, of the higher capitalization of natural resources and of the workforce, contributing more than 30 percent to Romania's national income formation.

In the last twenty years (1965-1984), exports soared up (more than 11.5 times), an outcome of the deep-going reorganization of the national economy, of the improvement of the structure of industry to favour key branches, of the diversification of production, of the rise in its performance and quality resulting in a continuously higher competitiveness of Romanian commodities on foreign markets. Nowadays, Romania is highly appreciated as an export of complex installations, modern machinery and equipment, chemical and petrochemical products, industrial consumer goods. Recent statistical surveys show that Romania currently exports 86 per cent of its tout-terrain cars (to more than 20 countries) almost 80 per cent of its tactors (to 100 countries), 60 percent of its roller bearings (to 60 countries), more than 50 per cent of its oil-field equipment and installations (to over 40 countries), 45 per cent of the technological outfit used in the construction and refractory materials industries (to 20 countries). Romania also exports chemical and petrochemical products in 110 countries, metal products in 60 countries, finished wood products in 60 countries, products of the light industry in more than 100 countries, etc.

The share of the transport equipment, machinery, plants, chemicals and industrial consumer goods in total exports has risen from 35 percent in 1965 to 60 per cent. In the last twenty years, Romania's exports have grown more than world exports, both as a whole and per class of manufactured goods, which enabled Romania to participate more in world exchanges and to post substantial balance-of-trade surpluses that grew from 308 million dollars in 1981 and to 1.8 billion dollars in 1982, 2.4 billion dollars in 1983 and 3.1 billion dollars in 1984, which helped it reduce its foreign debt by nearly two fifths. Over this interval, Romania has promoted new forms of international economic cooperation, including the setting up of joint industrial, trade, banking, transport and insurance companies. Likewise Romania has participated in the construction of economic units abroad, in the developing countries in particular. Over 120 suchlike economic units are operating abroad. Between 1966 and 1975 Romania participated with 230 national pavilions in international fairs and exhibitions, and specialized shows. The Romanian exhibits won more than 300 gold medals for their high performance and quality standards.

In 1985, the Romanian foreign trade is to be 15 per cent up on 1984, with exports growing at a higher rate.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO BABRAK KARMAL

AU191021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On the anniversary of the proclamation of your country's national independence I extend to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and I wish peace, well-being, and progress to the friendly Afghan people.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and between the RCP and the PDPA will continue to develop more intensively in the interests of the Romanian and the Afghan people, the general cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

ANGOLAN VISITORS MEET LEADERS 14 AUG, DEPART

Interview With Andrei

A 141216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1209 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14. 08. 1985 -- On August 14, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Paulo Teixeira Jorge, first secretary of the People's Assembly, who are paying a visit to Romania. Aspects were approached related to the development of the Romanian-Angolan collaboration in areas of mutual interest and opinions were exchanged on today's international political situation.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU141908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/8/1985 -- On August 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, in Snagov, an Angolan parliamentary delegation led by Paulo Teixeira Jorge, first secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation is made up of Moises Manace, Apolo Prazeres Olimpio, Inacio Matos Cardoso, deputies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and feelings of friendship, as well as wishes of good health and success in the implementation of the targets set by the 13th RCP Congress from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola - Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola. Warmly thanking for the opportunity to visit Romania again, the leader of the delegation was highly appreciative of the successes scored by the Romanian people led by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos be conveyed his cordial salute and best wishes of good health and success in his entire activity, and the friendly Angolan people wishes of ever greater achievements in the homeland's free and self-reliant development.

During the exchange of views on a series of aspects of the international life President Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that at present the situation is particularly grave, showing that Romania spoke up firmly for halting the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for halting the outer space militarization.

The sides pointed out the special importance of solving the states of conflict, all the litigious issues, exclusively through peaceful, negotiated means.

Referring to the African situation, the head of the RCP and Romanian state underscored Romania's stance of condemnation of South Africa's racist and apartheid policy, of its interference in the domestic affairs of Angola and other states. Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the whole support of the party and Romanian state for the struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership for independence and the right to choose self-dependently the path of economic and social development.

During the talks the sides highlighted the importance of finding global solutions to the developing countries problems, eradicating underdevelopment, resolving the great debts of the developing countries, eliminating the inequitable relations existing within the international exchanges and building a new world economic order.

Pointing out that the identical or very close stances of Romania and Angola were premises for a fruitful collaboration both in the bilateral plane and in the international life, Nicolae Ceasusecu showed that the RCP and the Romanian state were resolved to do everything for a development of exant good relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

The sides brought to the fore the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries can make to expanding further the cooperation between Romania and Angola and to solving the complex problems of the contemporary world.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and deputies attended the interview that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

15 Aug Departure

AU191132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1314 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1985 -- A parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Paulo Teixeria Jorge, first secretary of the People's Assembly, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest Thursday.

On leaving, the guests were saluted by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and by deputies, at the Otopeni Airport.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS EXHIBITION, SHOW 19 AUG

AU191823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19.8.1985 -- On August 19, an exhibition was opened at the Art Museum of Romania in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu to mark the finals of the fifth "Song to Romania" national festival as well as the Romanian people's national day, August 23, and two decades since the Ninth RCP Congress.

The exhibition is a synthesis of the literary-artistic and technical-scientific achievements scored in the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress. It mirrors the material and spiritual flowering Romania's counties have witnessed as an outcome of the policy of harmoniously developing all the country's areas.

Presdient Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical works published both at home and abroad are given pride of place. A series of images and suggestive data point to the sustained growth of the material base of culture, the dimensions and significance of the "Song to Romania" national festival, and impressive competition entered by nearly five million people at its latest edition.

The sections reserved for the publishing activity, literature, theatre, music, cinematorgraphy and plastic arts evince the conditions provided in the last twenty years for the promotion of full freedom of creation, the unhampered assertion of artistic personality as illustrated, among other things, by the publication, in a wide range of styles and collections, of 72,120 titles in 1.5 thousand million copies.

Large spaces are reserved for the achievements scored in technical-scientific creation which is part and parcel of the RCP programme, an important section of the single national plan for the country's socioeconomic development. The activity of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. SC., and her contribution as a scientist and leader of the National Council for Science and Technology to the progress of the Romanian science are outlined, and her works in the field of chemical research and engineering, which were translated in several languages, put on display.

The exhibition also mirrors the achievements of scientific research in expanding the base of raw and subsidiary materials and in better capitalizing them, in developing energetics, nuclear physics, electronics and electrotechnology as well as other top industrial branches.

It is illustrative of the wide-scope movement of inventions and innovations, as the number of patents applied grew from 880 in 1965 to 9,170 last year.

Dummies and images of industrial buildings, of cultural and artistic establishments erected in the last twenty years bespeak the deep-going economic, social and spiritual changes wrought in each county after the Ninth RCP Congress. Works of folk art achieved as part of the "Song to Romania" national festial show richness, diversity, fantasy, and originality.

Festive Show

AU191937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1985 -- On August 19 in the evening, a festive show marking the forth coming national day of Romania and the anniversary of two decades since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party was held at the large "2 August" stadium in the Romanian capital city in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The show was also attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by secretaries of the CC of the RCP. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

The show, an extensive cultural-artistic event organized as part of the "Song to Romania" national festival, paid homage to the homeland, to the Romanian people and to its communist party, and suggestively outlined the Romanian nation's achievements in the over four decades elapsed since the historic revolutionary act of August 1944, more particularly in the two decades since the Ninth Congress of the RCP. Performances were given by the most valuable artistic ensembles in the country and by laureates of the latest edition of that festival.

Through musical-choreographic performances given at the stadium, through songs and poems the over 3,000 performers highlighted significant moments in the manysided development of the Romanian society, suggesting the Romanian people's peaceful work and illustrating its will to live in peace and understanding with all the peoples of the world.

The show, which passed in a festive atmosphere, was rounded off by sporting exercises and folk performances covering all the ethnographic areas of the country which symbolized the life and joint work of all the inhabitants of Romania.

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 8/8/1985 -- When the Electrocentrale enterprise was set up in 1969, just one hydroelectric station existed in the Apuseni Mountains. Its installed power was 2MW. Meanwhile this great enterprise has carried out an investment programme worth eight billion lei and built a network of hydroelectric projects in the Apuseni Mountains. It first built the hydroelectric station of Tarnita (45MW), on the Somes River, in 1974, then those of Mariselu (220MW), Somesul Cald (12MW) and Gilau (6.3MW) upstream and downstream the same river. Other projects were developed at Lesu 93.4MW) in the Bihor County, and in the Transylvania Alps, along the Sebes River (Gilceag - 150MW and Petresti - 4.25MW). The power installed in hydroelectric projects in the Apuseni Mountains totals nearly 590MW. Annually they supply more than one billion KWH. New units are about to be ready. Water tests have been conducted with the second generator of the 50 MW Remeti Station. It is also this year that the hydroelectric stations of Munteni (57MW), Gilau II (6.9MW), Floresti I (96.9MW) and Sasciori (42MW) will be commissioned. Out of a total 2,700 MW installed power to be commissioned in Romania this year, as much as 1,200 will be in hydroelectric stations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1149 GMT 8 Aug 85 AU]

ROMANIAN-ZAMBIAN COMMISSION -- Lusaka (AGERPRES) 6/8/1985 -- The protocol of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Zambian Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, hosted by Lusaka and the agreements signed there make provision for growing exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Zambia in mining, agriculture, industry and other areas of mutual interest. Co-chairmen of the session were Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, for Romania, and Luke Mwananshiku, minister of finance and planning, for Zambia. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 06 Aug 85 AU]

TALKS BEGIN ON RESCHEDULING OF FOREIGN DEBTS

LD191703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bled, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, had talks today in Bled with Dr Hannes Androsch, chairman of the Creditanstalt Bank, whose headquarters is in Vienna, and his associates on concluding a new agreement between our country and foreign banks on the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts which fall due in the period 1985-88.

Taking part in the talks were Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council; Metod Rotar, president of the Management Committee of Ljubljana Associated Bank; and Joze Korosec, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Dr Hannes Androsch, chairman of the Credentanstalt Bank, was received by Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Assembly Executive Council, who hosted a dinner for him and his associates.

LESCE WORKERS 'ANNOYED' BY LOW, HIGH INCOMES

AU171853 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 9 Aug 85 p 2

[Vlasta Felc report]

[Text] Lesce, 8 Aug -- The notice board of the Maintenance Veriga Lesce Basic Organization of Associated Labor [BOAL] as of 5 August displays a sheet of paper on which about 120 of the 164 employed signed a statement that they are voluntarily leaving the trade union, without explaining why. This is only a part of recent events in Veriga Lesca which were generated chiefly by various reports on personal incomes and estimated payments of communal officials.

About 14 days ago, when prices rose again, a group of workers at the chain-making BOAL pressed for a short meeting to protest in this way against inflation, the high cost of living, and the falling standard of living. Rumors were flying at that time about the high incomes of communal officials, and the chain makers therefore demanded that exact data be presented to them at a workers meeting.

The communal sociopolitical organizations reacted to this by asking the Social Accounting Service (as a neutral office) to prepare the data, and immediately afterwards forwarded this data to the presidents of the trade union basic organizations in Veriga.

It seemed that the situation had calmed down, but on 5 August a list of personal incomes of communal officials came to light. On the next day, the leadership of the sociopolitical organizations of the Maintenance BOAL and a large group of workers, including signatories of the statement, had a meeting, which was attended by the president of the communal trade union and the executive secretary of the Communal Committee of the LC of Radovljica, and they wanted to assess jointly why all this happened. They assessed that the cause was chiefly the report on the payment of personal incomes to communal officials, the lagging of personal incomes in Veriga below the republican average, the dissatisfaction of the maintenance workers because their work outside regular time does not count in full toward the pension basis, and misunderstanding about the president of the communal trade union coming to their meeting. One could hear at the meeting that in comparison with the personal incomes of officials the personal incomes of workers who create income are too low and that workers are not paid according to what they indiviudally contribute. Dissatisfaction was expressed because the trade union can decide only on less important matters. It was agreed that another workers meeting would be convened on 20 August.

And what are the incomes that annoyed the people? According to the data of the Social Accounting Service for June -- when a new social accord was adopted, on the basis of which the personal incomes of elected and appointed officials in Slovenia should be harmonized -- the basic personal income (excluding past labor) of the president of the communal assembly and of the president of the executive council was 114,555 dinars; of the president of the SAWP Communal Conference, the secretary of the Presidium of the Communal LC Committee, and the president of the Trade Union Communal Council 113,086 dinars; and of scretaries and the executive secretary 99,869 dinars. According to the personal income accounts for 1984 and for this year, the payments in July were: the president of the Communal Assembly 189,000 dinars; the president of the Executive Council 207,000 dinars; the president of the SAWP Communal Conference 192,000 dinars; the SAWP secretary 182,000 dinars; the secretary of the Presidium of the LC Communal Committee 181,000 dinars; the executive secretary on the LC Communal Committee 170,000 dinars; the president of the communal trade union 208,000 dinars; and the trade union secretary 184,000 dinars.

An explanation prepared by the communal trade union for the president on the trade union basic organizations in Veriga also says that the personal incomes of elected and appointed officials are formed according to the republican social accord, the guidelines of the resolutions, and the movement of personal incomes in the economy of the commune. Because it is not possible to know in advance how personal income in the economy will grow; the system on payments is based on calculations over a considerable period in the past.

'Indignation' Explained

AU171857 Ljubljana Delo in Slovene 10 Aug 85 p 2

[Helena Kos report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 August -- The officials' pay or rather no payments in July, which annoyed the workers of the Maintenance Veriga Basic Organization of Associated Labor of Lesce so much, excited the Slovene public at large today. Therefore, we asked Francka Herga, vice president of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, for a few answers to the questions which arose on the basis of yesterday's article on voluntary resignations from the trade union because of officials' pay.

We learned today that workers at Veriga Lesce have warned for a considerable time about the difficult working conditions, the poor work organization, and remuneration lacing incentives. The communal trade union council apparently warned those responsible in Veriga on several occasions that it is high time that they implement all the decisions made in the trade union in connection with the new remuneration system. As we learned today, the professional services have not yet prepared any proposals for new remuneration schedules.

The average personal income in the Maintenance Basic Organization of Associated Labor is about 45,000 dinars a month (the lowest about 30,000 and the highest about 100,000 dinars), but the personal incomes in this basic organization are somewhat higher than in other Veriga basic organizations of associated labor.

There were meetings held all day today in Veriga. Sociopolitical organizations at the plant and communal and intercommunal trade union officials were trying to find solutions to a number of open questions. Above all, they prepared a resolution which will be discussed at workers meetings.

LJUBICIC: MISINTERPRETATION OF INCOME DOCUMENT

AU200743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] After the 18th LCY Central Committee session the bases of the new system for the distribution of income and personal incomes are known. However, somehow the public believes that the party documents that will be submitted to public debate until the end of September advocate that net incomes should be paid out first and only the remainder can be earmarked for other funds. Aleksandar Ljubicic on where the misunderstanding lies:

What is at stake are different interpretations of the part of the text pertaining to personal incomes. Let us recall the already forgotten constitutional provision according to which the worker's earnings should be based on two things: personal contribution, that is, current work, and the so-called management of social resources, that is, earmarking for accumulation, investments, saving, and work in several shifts. One would say that there are no misunderstandings here, but the practice is somewhat different. The employed have not hitherto been stimulated to care about funds, since the remuneration for past labor has mostly been paid according to length of service. There is an arbitrary explanation, however, that has been rather widely spread in the public, that the LC, that is, the proposed documents, guarantee the workers considerably higher and secure earnings. The federal leadership of the Trade Unions Federation do not accept such a way of paying basic incomes, irrespective of the sensitive question of social security, since in that case the merriment would last until the next periodical balance sheet. The question is what one does if the balance sheet shows only losses, and the resources distributed have not been earned. In such cases so far, the ones to give a helping hand have been the solidarity funds of the whole of the working organization or of the commune. It will hardly be that way in future.

It is just because of this that all employed people should be materially interested and motivated to achieve higher production, productivity, and exports to a much greater extent than before, because a possible liquidation would have even greater social consequences. There is, however, still an illusion harbored through the slogan "equal pay for equal work," which can also be misused through demands for an across-the-board distribution according to qualifications. Because of all this, it is expected that the public debate, which will last until the beginning of autumn, will support the draft party documents on distribution and that the income at one's working post will regain authority at the expense of other kinds of expenditure. This will not be difficult because personal incomes have been at the 25th place on the list of payments recently. Various taxes and levies have priority. In such socioeconomic conditions, the party demand that the constitutional principle of distribution, which we seem to have long forgotten, be returned is welcome.

REPORTAGE ON RAIF DIZDAREVIC'S VISIT TO IRAN

Arrival Statement

LD191956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, arrived today on a 2-day visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the head of a Yugoslav delegation. The federal secretary was welcomed at Tehran airport by his host, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister for foreign affairs.

In addition to talks with his host, our federal [words indistinct] and other high-ranking personalities of the Islamic Republic.

In a statement at the airport Raif Dizdarevic expressed the hope that during his visit everything possible would be done for future relations between the two countries. In addition to mutual relations, it is in our joint interests, Dizdarevic said, to hold an exchange of views on the future activity of the movement of nonaligned countries. The federal secretary [words indistinct] Yugoslavia to hear Iran's assessment of the situation in its region and the view of the most responsible Iranian leaders on the prospects for halting the Iran-Iraq war and what the Nonaligned Movement can contribute to this.

Talks With Velayati

LD192001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- The first talks between the heads of diplomacy of Yugoslavia and Iran in Tehran proceeded this evening in an atmosphere of mutual willingness to further promote mutual relations. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, stressed their resolve that cooperation between the countries should continue to be promoted.

In a 2-hour conversation Dizdarevic and Velayati assessed that mutual economic cooperation has significantly increased following the Islamic revolution in Iran, but that in the last few years a slowdown has come about which should be overcome. In other spheres, too, it was stated, cooperation should be promoted, with mutual respect for the specific positions of both countries.

The federal secretary and Iranian foreign minister also exchanged views on the international situation. Particular attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement prior to the ministerial meeting in Luanda. Raif Dizdarevic arrived today on a 2-day visit to Iran. As well as having talks with Minister Velayati, he will also be received by President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran and Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi.

Meeting With SFRY Businessmen

LD192158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, who is on a 2-day visit to Iran, met with Yugoslav businessmen in Tehran this evening. In a 2-hour conversation they acquainted the federal secretary with the work and problems of our businessmen in this friendly nonaligned country. A total of 38 Yugoslav businessmen in Iran represent around 300 organizations of associated labor.

Yugoslav exports to the Iranian market last year amounted to $280 million and imports from it $262 million. Raif Dizdarevic stressed the need to increase economic cooperation with Iran and in particular exports to this market. Economic cooperation, he said, is a very significant part of relations between the two countries.

Iranian Media Reportage

For Iranian reportage on the Raif Dizdarevic, visit to Iran, see the Iran Section of the 20 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

Vlajkovic Message

AU181524 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has congratulated Kim Il- ong, president of the DPRK, on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Zarkovic Greetings

AU181523 Belgarde POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf a telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes for further successes in the socialist building of the country and comprehensive prosperity of the friendly people of the DPRK. The telegram expresses the belief that the just wish of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful unification of the country will be realized and that the LCY will offer support, as it has to date, to the WPK in the accomplishment of this aim.

VRHOVEC DEPARTS FOR SPORTS CONGRESS IN JAPAN

LD200114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Zagreb, August 19 (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav tate Presidency member and president of the 14 university games organizing committee to be held in Zagreb in 1987, left Zagreb for the Japanese town of Kobe this morning.

Vrhovec heads the university games 87 delegation which will visit Kobe from August 21 to 27 and participate in the work of the International University Sports Federation (FISU) Congress at which a report on preparations for the games in Zagreb will be submitted. The delegation will attend the openings of exhibitions entitled "Zagreb Days" and the "Forthcoming University Games and Their Host-City Zagred" in Kobe.

73 Yugoslav athletes will participate in the Kobe University games which open on August 24.